

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 5023. 號三十月八年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1879.

日六廿月六年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALLEN, 6, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTTCH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 152, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WILK, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLANCH, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HEINSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HEDDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KIELY & WALSH. Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND,.....1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—HOB. W. KESWICK.

E. R. BEILLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.

H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

H. HOFFMUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

A. MOLVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai,.....EWEY CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, May 23, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1843.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,

Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....£800,000.

RESERVE FUND.....£150,000.

Banks.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Entertainment.

FIRST OPERATIC CONCERT

GIVEN BY

MADAME A. HIRLEMAN, PRIMA DONNA,

and

MAESTRO HIRLEMAN, PIANISTE COMPOSITEUR.

THIS EVENING,

13th AUGUST, 1879,

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY

MAJOR-GENERAL DONOVAN,

Commanding the

TROOPS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Stalls or Dress Circle.....Two Dollars.

Pit.....One Dollar.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879. au14

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE GOODWILL,

LEASE, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF

THE CENTRAL HOTEL,

SHANGHAI—CHINA.

THIS HOTEL, which is furnished throughout in a very Superior Manner, has been in operation for upwards of 34 Years, and affords an Excellent Opportunity for an Energetic Man, or a Married Couple, to secure a Competency in a few Years.

Terms, and full Particulars, can be obtained upon application to

HALL & HOLTZ,

Shanghai.

July 21, 1879. an21

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of

PRESERVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY,

Comprising: Baked Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouilli in 6-lb. Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Seasoned Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats, Brawn and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. Tins.

And,

A Small Invoice of Superior Red and White AUSTRALIAN GROWN WINES, viz: MURRAY VALLEY and WYNDHAM WINES, comprising: Tokay, Verdillo, Muscat, Claret, Madeira, Sheraz, Reimsburgundy, Hermitage, Pineau in Quarts and Pints.

Also,

(From Bordeaux),

CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior Breakfast Claret at \$5 per Case.

A few Cases of LA FITE.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

For Sale.

NEW GOODS

EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

THE New Shapes in HATS.

ACME FILES, and AMBERG'S INDEXICON FILES, the latest improvements for Office use.

EXTRA FINEST ISIGNY BUTTER, New Season's Packing, L. C. & Co.'s Own BRAND.

LAWN TENNIS.

REP NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.

ARTISTS' COLOURS and COLOUR BOXES.

LETTER SCALES.

WALKING STICKS, well selected.

NURSERY KETTLES and STANDS, New—Portable.

MACKEY'S EXCHANGE TABLES.

SPARKLING SAUMUR, a really Good Dry Champagne at a Moderate Price, Quarts \$10 and \$11. Pints \$11.50 and \$12.50 per case.

RUINART PERE & Fils' CHAMPAGNE, \$10 per case.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Recommended by the MEDICAL PROFESSION for INVALIDS.

FINEST FRENCH PLUMS.

DRY MARIANILLA SHERRIES.

RED HEART RUM.

Speedily Selected SCOTCH WHISKY.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

THE MULTIPLEX COPIER, a new and most valuable Invention.

CUMSHAW MIXTURE TEA (a five catty Box delivered at any address in the United Kingdom for \$8).

MORLEY'S HOSIERY.

PARISIAN SHIRTS.

CALDECOTT'S CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS.

NEW NOVELS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, August 6, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

F. KLAMPERMEYER,

136, QUEEN'S ROAD.

BEGS to inform the Public that he has commenced BUSINESS, as a CAFE and RESTAURANT Keeper, and will endeavour to the best of his ability to give satisfaction to those who kindly give him their Patronage.

GERMAN SAUSAGES of all Kinds can be made to Order at the shortest notice, and of the Best Quality.

ICE CREAM at all Times in readiness, and can be supplied to Parties, &c.

F. KLAMPERMEYER,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, August 4, 1879. au4

FOR SALE.

EX American Bark "ANTIOCH" (JUST ARRIVED),

1, 2, 3 and 4 inch OREGON PINE LUMBER.

S P A R S,

7 to 18 inches (in Slings) 40 to 80 ft. long.

19 to 24 " (at Partners) 80 to 96 ft. "

L. MALLORY,

Hongkong Timber Yard, (Wanchai).

Hongkong, August 8, 1879. au8

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY,

Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE

PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the

MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to

Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,

Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

Intimations.

THE Undersigned have been appointed

SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the

MICHERNIE MINING SOCIETY.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1879. au27

NOTICE.

FROM THE 1st OF OCTOBER, DR EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1879.

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 6th, to SATURDAY, the 16th of August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879. au16

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be Held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of August next, at THREE O'CLOCK p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1879.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879. au16

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending December 31st 1878, and for the SIX MONTHS from January 1st to June 30th 1879; in Order that the DISTRIBUTION of the Portion of PROFITS reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted by the Company and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1879. oc31

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND TO THE 30th JUNE, 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS from the 1st January, 1878, to the 30th June, 1879, in Order that the Portion of the NET PROFITS to be Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st OCTOBER NEXT will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 2, 1879. nol

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 3% or \$2.25 PER SHARE, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of SHAREHOLDERS held YESTERDAY, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on and after TO-MORROW (Thursday), the 31st instant.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 30, 1879.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our Office on and after the 15th instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be let.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Viceroy* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Two o'clock TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 15th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, August 8, 1879.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

AGNES MUIR, British ship, Capt. James Lowe.—Meyer & Co.

HAZEL HOLME, British barque, Capt. J. Wm. Milligan.—Adams, Bell & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.



TENDERS are invited for PAINTING and COLOURING, internally and externally, the RESIDENCE, with OUT BUILDINGS, of the DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL at the Royal Naval Hospital, Mount Shadwell, according to Particulars which may be seen at the Office of the Naval Storekeeper, Royal Naval Yard.

Tenders to be sent in by Noon, on the 15th instant.

WILLIAM HYNES,
For Naval Storekeeper.

Hongkong, Naval Yard,
13th August, 1879.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA," Captain TALBOT, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TANAI," Commandant MONOD, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "SINDE," Commandant MONOD, will be despatched for SHANGHAI after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ANY CLAIMS against the British Steamship *CELTIC MONARCH* must be sent in to the Undersigned before Noon of SATURDAY, the 16th inst., or they will not be Recognized.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879.

FOR SALE.

VEUVE CLIQUEOT PONSARDIN,
Dry CHAMPAGNE (England)
in Cases of.....1 doz. Quarts.
".....2 " Pints.
Apply to

SANDER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Yangtze.

AME (in diamond) Nos. 16/17, Or, 2 cases

T J.....Flannel, from London.

Ex Anadyr.

Mr Charles Bonnet, 1 case Shirts, &c., from Marseilles.

Ex Peiho.

Mr Anderson, 1 Trunk, from London.

Messrs Wyling & Co., 1 case Samples, from London.

S.....1 parcel Samples, from M (in diamond) Shanghai.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 13, *Amoy*, British steamer, 814, G. H. Drewes, Shanghai Aug. 9, General and 34 boxes Treasure.—SIEMSEN & Co.

Aug. 13, *Fuyew*, Chinese steamer, from Canton.

Aug. 13, *Me-ii*, Chinese steamer, 181, R. Maresca, Haiphong and Hoihow, General.

—C. M. S. N. Co.—[In quarantine.]

Aug. 13, *H. M. S. Midge*, from a cruise.

Aug. 13, *Adria*, British steamer, 780 W. A. Seaton, Singapore Aug. 2, General.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 13, *Egean*, for New York.

13, *Ningpo*, for Shanghai.

13, *Amoy*, for Canton.

13, *Arratoon Apar*, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.

13, *Moray*, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.

13, *Tai Lee*, for Chefoo.

CLEARED.

Fuyew, for Shanghai.

Pacific, for Duke of York Island.

Dua Cao, for Chefoo.

Albay, for Amoy, &c.

Hopewell, for Chefoo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Amoy*, from Shanghai, Mr Har-

groves, Miss Chandos, and 88 Chinese.

Per *Adria*, from Singapore, 184 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Arratoon Apar*, for Singapore, &c., Mrs Macintosh, Messrs R. Simpson, Shaw, M. Z. Martin, 1 Parrot, and 200 Deck.

Per *Moray*, for Singapore, &c., Messrs Bland and Uguart, Mrs Hall, and 170 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Amoy* reports: Left Shanghai at 8.30 a.m. on the 9th inst., from Shanghai to the Lamocks had strong monsoon and clear weather, thence to port had variable winds and fine weather. Arrived at Hongkong at 6.30 a.m. on the 13th inst.

The British steamer *Adria* reports: Light N.E. and moderate S.E. winds, fine weather, and smooth sea. Aug. 8th, spoke *Spica* from Cardiff for Hongkong, in lat. 6.30 N., long. 106.57 E.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For MANILA.—

Per *Churruca*, at 11.30 a.m., on Thurs-

day, the 14th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—

Per *Fuyew*, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 14th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOH.—

Per *Namoa*, at 9.30 a.m., on Friday, the 15th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per *Olympia*, at 11.30 a.m., on Friday, the 15th inst.

For MANILA.—

Per *Esmeralda*, at 8.30 p.m., on Friday, the 15th inst.

For BANGKOK.—

Per *Danube*, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 16th inst.

For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.—

Per *Olaf*, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 23rd inst. (12 cent rates).

MAILS BY THE FRANK PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Anadyr*, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples, to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Barmah, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *City of Tokio*, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M. Registry closes.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay cannot be sent by this route.

Hongkong, August 4, 1879.

HOURS OF CLOSING

THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—

6 P.M.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—

7 A.M.—Post Office opens.

10 A.M.—Registry of Letters ceases.

Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 A.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 A.M.—when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.40 A.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

Quotations.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879.

OPIUM.—New Patna, cash, \$535

" Old " cash, " "

" New Benares, cash, 505

" Old " cash, " "

" New Malwa, credit, 750

" Allowance, Teals, 6/12

" Old Malwa, credit, 775

" Allowance, Teals, 6

Exchange.

Bank, Wire, ... 3/4

" Demand, ... 3/8

" 30 days' sight, ... 3/8

" 4 months' sight, ... 3/8

Credit, 4, ... 3/8

Documentary, 4 months' sight, ... 3/8

India, Wire, ... 221

" demand, ... 222

Shanghai, demand, ... 721

" 30 days' sight, ... 721

Gold Leaf, 991 fine ... 27/50

Sovereigns, ... 5/36

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 58 1/2 prem.

Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,300

China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,400

North China Ins. Co., \$1,250

Yangtze Ins. Assoc., \$1,710

Chinese Insurance Co., \$285

H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$765

China Fire Ins. Co., \$180

H.K. & W. Dock Co., 8 1/2 prem.

H.K. C. & M. S.-boat Co., 3 1/2 prem.

Shanghai Steam Navigation, \$1,111

China Coast St. Nav. Co., \$1,933

Hongkong Hotel Co., \$70

Hongkong Gas Co., \$65

China Sugar Refining Co., \$145

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal, of 1877, do.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, August 13, 1879.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.100

Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.054

Do. 4 P.M. ... 30.036

THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 87

Do. 1 P.M. ... 89

Do. 4 P.M. ... 86

Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 82

Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 82

Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 82

Do. Maximum ... 89

Do. Minimum over night ... 82

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from them latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

Left. Name. From.

Feb.

22, Grossfurt Constantine, Hamburg

Apr.

6, Leon, Liverpool

10, Spica, Cardiff

21, Werra, London

26, Triton, Hamburg

26, Twilight, New York

27, Homewood, Penarth

May.

2, Alex Yeats, Cardiff

6, Alexander, Penarth

11, Southern Cross, New York

13, Glamorganshire, Cardiff

29, Joseph Hayden, Cardiff

31, Newcastle, Antwerp

31, Guy Mannering, Liverpool

June.

3, Adolph, Cuxhaven

6, Harrington, Flushing

12, Belle of Oregon, Cardiff

22, Pampelo, Antwerp

22, Patterson (s.), London

23, Joachim Christine, Cardiff

27, Priam (s.), Liverpool

27, Pym, Antwerp

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Oxfordshire. Scindia.

Langland. Belled Will.

Sarah Scott.

At Liverpool.

Nestor (s.) Sarpodon (s.)

At Hamburg.

Aurorita. Papa.

Charmilla & Ida.

General Memoranda.

become a general sworn interpreter of the Court, and a public interpreter. It was but right that the Court should do this now, as it had frequently to ask him for his sworn interpretation of documents. If he was willing to become sworn interpreter of Chinese and German into English and of English into these languages as required, always hereafter, the oath he would now take would give validity to his translations and interpretations. Dr. Eitel then took the oaths, first as interpreter of Chinese into English and vice versa, and then of German into English and vice versa, in this Court and all other Courts of the Colony. The Chief Justice said a roll was being prepared of all persons who were sworn interpreters of the Court; that Mr. Dr. Eitel would sign; it was not ready yet. It would be a new roll, adapted to the present arrangements of the Government. From and after the taking of these oaths Dr. Eitel's interpretations would be authoritative throughout the Colony.

There are two cases of interest to the general reader in our Police Court report to-day. By one, the "no blong mi pidgin" doctrine of the domestics receives a blow which house-keepers will note with satisfaction. In countries in which caste prevails to a degree which entails the loss of all social privileges and status on a servant doing certain services for his master, there may be good reason for letting each servant do his own work, or rather seeing that every servant does his own work; but here, where nothing but sheer laziness and a custom for those who have gone before us are of course to blame, there is no reason in the world why the "no blong mi pidgin" answer should not be utterly swept away. It is a greater

nuisance and the cause of more loss of temper in well-regulated families than the Japanese small adverb about which everyone grumbles.—The other case to which we refer is that in which a coolie is fined for rushing against a foot passenger with a hand-cart, injuring his hand and tearing his clothes. This sort of thing has become an intolerable annoyance lately, scarcely a day passing without some nasty scuffs and wounds and torn clothes being inflicted on unlucky pedestrians by reckless coolies rushing along with hand-carts, alike uncaring and uncareful for in their rapid runs. It is high time something were done to put a stop to the practice, and the complainant is to be thanked for bringing the man who injured him and his clothes before the Court. We are only sorry a heavier punishment was not inflicted, although of course \$2 may mean something to men of the class to which the aggressor belongs.

JAPAN, says a contemporary, appears to enjoy in one particular at least, a very enviable condition as compared with most other countries. We find from a statistical return that the total number of lawyers throughout the Empire, only amounts to 980! All visitors have remarked the universal light-heartedness of the Japanese, the reason is now apparent, they don't patronize lawyers!

The Madras Municipality ("Madras—the bright d") has been the first town in India to utilize the electric light; and at a cost which can hardly be said to be extravagant. The Madras band-stand in the People's Park was recently lit up from 6.44 p.m. to 11 with the Jablockoff candle at a cost (exclusive of the six horse power engine and the apparatus, which cost Rs. 400) of about Rs. 9 for a six hours' illumination.

We are informed that the authorities of the Post Office have in contemplation to issue some new and important regulations which will be highly beneficial. Amongst the changes which we hear it is intended to make is included the establishment of telegrams at a sixpenny rate within the London radius, to be extended to the country in time; a halfpenny postal rate for London and the suburbs; and an arrangement whereby invoices and all written or printed matter not in the actual form of a letter may be sent throughout the kingdom, in specially prepared envelopes, at the cost of a halfpenny.—City Press.

The following graphic description of the gambling dens of New York is given by a correspondent of the Boston Journal:—

The great gambling-houses of New York are down town. Many of them are as old as the city. They have descended from one generation to another. The good-will, as it is called, is very valuable, and is paid for like real estate. The City Hall, the Post office and St. Paul's are not better known than are the popular gambling-houses of this city. The leading places of hazard are within a stone's throw of each other. The police know all about them, yet close their eyes and give them a wide berth. So the ruin goes on. To-day gambling-houses are very numerous and crowd Ann street and Fulton street. They are all marked by a peculiar method of arranging the blinds. If painted red they could not be more easily distinguished. The room is usually the second floor of a warehouse; the more busy and the more crowded the tenement the better. The loft is usually guarded by a long, narrow hall-way and narrow vestibule; no one is allowed to enter until he is surveyed through a pigeon hole and is induced by some friends. Twelve o'clock is high change; then clerks, salesmen, employees and others take a half hour off as their lunch time and carous the tiger. A sad illustration of the power of these places is now before our Courts. A wealthy lawyer, who has been a judge, had a large number of trust estates on his hands. His son got access to his papers; he took the property of widows and orphans and placed it on the green baize of the gambling tables. The father has sued for the money with little prospect of getting it back. The sums lost in these establishments monthly is frightful.

WHATEVER advantages, real or imaginary, may attend the consumption of raw vegetables, it is abundantly evident that perils must beset the use of this description of food, unless the articles eaten are most thoroughly cleansed. For example, water-cresses grow in shallow streams or ditches, and are apt to be fouled by dogs, which are known to be commonly infested with intestinal vermin. If the cresses so produced are not scrupulously washed—and nothing less than the most painstaking brushing under water can cleanse them—they are more than likely to convey into the stomach, entangled in their leaves or attached to the stems, the ova of tapeworms and other parasites. This is a distasteful and disgusting reflection, but it is one that needs to be made, because there cannot be a reasonable doubt that cresses, radishes, and fruit growing low on the ground are exposed to every form of contamination, and some, at least, of the impurities with which they may be defiled will probably act as vehicles for the transmission of parasitic diseases not merely disgusting but dangerous.—Lancet.

MAX O'LEARY, the chatty, Mark-Twainish correspondent of the Shanghai Courier, writing from Hongkong on 24th July, says:—

Referring to this case (the "overpaid cheque case") I recollect there appeared to be so little doubt in the minds of the jury, that they gave their verdict the moment it closed, without waiting to hear the summing up of the Judge. He strove to fire off that charge in a way that was almost pathetic, and asked if they intended to decide without hearing the law, but when they said it was their opinion that the man never got the money, and that nothing could shake them, he gracefully gave in. It occurred to me at the time what a fine piece of sarcasm it would have been if one of their number had risen up and said that he thought the jury would be much better satisfied after hearing the able summing-up of the Chief Justice. It would have had a pleasant sound and been swallowed readily. Nothing in the wide world, no human utterance, could have so pleased and softened the Court as this. Some time ago, I believe, a certain crafty diplomatist secured the everlasting good-will of the Court by a somewhat similar ruse. He was involved in some rather serious business difficulties, and whenever he came into court, he used to make the most sweeping and humble obeisance to his Lordship; used to bow as he might have bowed to his King, and whenever he addressed him, it was always, "My Lord the Chief Justice," and when occasion seemed to call for it, he would start his pumps and fetch a gush of tears, and the Court would sit serene and mollified, and beam on him like the refugent sun after an April shower. We to the Attorney General then, if he dared put in a word of contradiction, the Court would sit on him with its whole weight, remind him of the lax and disgraceful way in which the business had been conducted in his absence, and of what the Colony might expect when in the fulness of time he was succeeded by another.

A writer in Truth recently gave a table of statistics, showing out of a number of decisions rendered by some of our highest judicial authorities—those which were reversed as against those affirmed when appealed against. He asks an extremely pertinent question:—"What is the mathematical value of a decision by one of these gentlemen?"

It is an interesting record, and I think will bear reproduction here:—

	Reversed.	Affirmed.
Bacon.....	33	20
Mallins.....	25	17
Hall.....	17	20
Jessel.....	16	10
Fry.....	8	7

These figures are supposed to be correct, and so they are, no doubt, as far as they go, but they are not complete. There is yet another place to be heard from, and the Supreme Court of Hongkong clamours for a front seat on this list. We are not disposed to sit down and have those people at home walk on us, and crowd over us with their decisions like this. Our Court has one decision affirmed and six reversed. I well remember the famous judgment that was sustained. It was given about two years ago. Then the aggrieved parties appealed it to, what we call in Hongkong, the Full Court. It is a full Court indeed! It consists of the Chief Justice, (who, of course, gave the original decision,) and the Puisne Judge. Those two only. If they disagree, the Chief Justice has a casting vote, or in other words, two votes to the other gentleman's one. The case above mentioned was affirmed by the Full Court, but not unanimously. It was then still further appealed to the Privy Council of England, and there it has been dragging its slow length for two weary years; but pending the result of their deliberations, we claim that we are entitled to consider it an affirmed decision.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I see by the China Mail of this very date that this our affirmed decision, has been reversed by the Privy Council. Such a life. Suppose now a man gets an adverse decision in our courts and has not a penny to appeal—for it is a costly luxury—what must be the feelings of the poor man then? Doubly convinced from everything that has gone before that his case is just; knowing full well that to appeal it is to win it, yet he must abandon it, for he can afford to carry it no further. But on the other hand, how must the iron enter the soul of that poor wretch who, when contending in these courts against his richer neighbour, gets a judgment in his favor! Ah, then it is that the icy hand of dread clings to his heart, and as despair wraps its dismal chain about him; for then he realizes all too late that his case is indeed hopeless, and he knows as we do, that his temporary triumph is but the sure and certain forerunner of an ultimate reverse, as he knows that the Day of Judgment is sure to find him out at last.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Times writes as follows:—

The Gales publishes a letter from Oranburg, which would be highly interesting if it were highly unprejudiced and written with no ulterior motive. During the Russian rule in Kuldja, it says, thanks to the many schools which have been established there, the children of the Chinese and Tarantchoes living in Kuldja have learnt to read and write Russian, and the reported surrender of the town to the Chinese has produced a great sensation among the Russian population.

The Tarantchoes say that the present state of affairs is the direct consequence of the Russian occupation of the 11th district, and that the province of this name, like Kashgar, would in no way fall a prey to the Chinese, even if the Kuldja Tarantchoes were not under the protectorate of Russia. In case of necessity they would ally themselves with the Kashgarians and offer an energetic resistance to the Chinese. In the event, too, of an unfortunate issue to the Kuldja question, the Tarantchoes, according to their declaration to the chief of the northern part of the Kuldja district, despairing of their lives in battle with the Chinese—who they then say their wives and daughters invented and brought under subjection to the Celestials. The alarming rumors of the surrender of Kuldja, therefore, should it really be surrendered to the Chinese, would bring about such a terrible state of things in the 11th province that the interference of Russia, says the writer, would be rendered absolutely necessary. The local officials furthermore affirm that the Khirghiz, on the Chinese frontier, will undoubtedly come to the assistance of their brethren in faith oppressed by the Chinese, and the matter would not be got over without much bloodshed. On the other hand, asks the correspondent of the Gales, what can give the Russians assurance that with the return of Kuldja to the Chinese the position of Russian subjects trading on the borders of China will be improved? No one, he says, has interfered with the Chinese carrying out to the latter their commercial treaty concluded with Russia; yet they have always violated it, and not long ago turned out of their frontier towns not only Russian traders, but all Mahomedan subjects of Russia. Mention is then made of the robbery in 1872 and 1874 of Russian caravans to the sum of 125,000 roubles, for which the Chinese have never paid a copeck, nor handed over the fees, nor done anything with reference to their having killed and wounded sixty Russians; while for the murder of one Englishman (Margary) they gave up to England five of their best towns. The Russians, on the other hand, contend—with what degree of justice there is no exact means of proving—that the Chinese cannot accuse them of similar crimes in regard to those of their countrymen who visit Russian trade fairs and bazaars.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH BY DROWNING.

An inquest was held this afternoon at the Government Civil Hospital on the body of a Chinese female aged 16 years, named Ho Ahn, —C. V. Creagh, Esq., as coroner, Messrs D. K. Griffiths, O. F. Grossmann, and A. A. do Remedios, forming the jury.

Deceased and her mother were together playing for hire yesterday, about half-past one o'clock, at Yan-ma-tu. The deceased was standing in the stern of the boat plying a scull, the mother being stationed in the bows. The F. Sin steam launch had just gone alongside the wharf and a number of other boats were clustered around; there was a heavy sea on at the pier and the scull was being used as a pivot and the boat was being swung round and round. The mother, who was unable to swim, called out for assistance; some of the people from the launch and also the boat people came and tried to find the body but without success. A report was made to Inspector Cameron, who sent two boats with drags to the place where deceased fell in the water; the body was found about three o'clock, when he had it removed to the hospital.

Dr. Wharry stated that the body of deceased was brought to the hospital yesterday, about four o'clock; he examined it this morning and found no marks of violence on it; death appeared to have been caused by drowning.

Verdict.—Accidental death.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)

Wednesday, August 13th.

"NO BLONG MI PIDGIN!"
Kam Ayan, a cook in the employ of Mr. P. Barros, was asked by his master to do some house work yesterday, and replied:—"No blong mi pidgin." He refused to obey his master's order on the ground that he was not a house boy, and was only there for cook's work.

His Worship fined the defendant \$1, with the alternative of four days' imprisonment, for refusal of duty.

WELL-DERIVED.

Chan Wai Ki, in company with some others, not in custody, was driving a hand-cart along the Queen's Road this morning at a furious rate, and being unable to guide the cart, ran it against Corporal McIver of the 27th Infantry, who was walking on the pathway, damaging his hand and tearing the sleeve from his coat.

Defendant admitted the charge and said he could not help it; he was fined \$1 and to pay \$1 amends to the Corporal, or go to jail for fourteen days.

DAMAGING THE PRAYA.

Un Choi Fat, a boatman, for driving two large pigs into the Praya with the intention of fastening his boat to them was fined \$1, to go to jail for three days in default, for damaging a portion of the Praya which has recently been repaired.

STEALING FROM AN EMPLOYEE.

Ng Hi Cheung, a rice pounder, employed by Yung Kwang, left his work on the 7th inst., and took with him a jacket belonging to his master, valued at \$2. He said he wanted some money to go home with. Now, he will neither steal jackets nor go home for the next six weeks.

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

Wong Hi Eze, a doctor, and Lai Awah, a married woman, were charged, at the instance of Inspector Cameron, with assaulting Tsai Ayan, a married woman, at Yan-ma-tu on the 12th inst.

Inspector Cameron produced a certificate from Dr. Wharry stating that Tsai Ayan had been admitted into Hospital, suffering from contusion of the left eye and was, at the present time, unable to appear at the Court with safety.

The case was remanded till the 18th inst.

BOATMEN QUARRELLING AGAIN.

Pang Kueh Fat, Chan Ki Fat and Chun Ahn, boatmen, had a slight quarrel about

their boats driving against each other; from words they got to blows, and ultimately (ties, bamboo and other handy weapons were used pretty freely.

First defendant was fined \$3 with seven days' imprisonment in default. The two others, having first started the fight, were fined \$4 or fourteen days with hard labour, and ordered to be exposed in the stocks for two hours at the scene of the offence.

China.

SHANGHAI.

From the Shanghai papers to the 8th inst., we learn that on the 7th considerable doubt was felt as to the safety of the Italian man-of-war *Vittor Pisani*. She left Hongkong on the 25th ult., and was seen about a day out from Nagasaki on the day the recent typhoon was raging, but had not arrived on 7th at that port, whither she was bound. A meeting of Consuls was held, at the instance of Mr. D. H. Bailey, U.S. Consul-General, and through the action taken by them, five men-of-war were despatched on the morning of the 8th in search of the missing vessel.

The following are the routes proposed to be taken by the men-of-war in the search for the *Vittor Pisani*. The *Lyons*, French gunboat, will run over to Quelpart Island, thence along the west coast of Corea to Sir James Hall's Group, and thence across to Cheloo. The *Cyclop*, German gunboat, will run over to Quelpart Island, thence along the south coast of Corea to Tau Sima and thence to Nagasaki. The *Bobol*, Russian gunboat, will run down to Loo Choo and along that group to the northward and thence to Nagasaki. H.M.S. *Egeia*, will go to Kolong, Formosa, and thence to Hongkong. The *Monocacy*, American corvette, will cruise in the space between the Obusan Archipelago, Quelpart Island, and Kiusiu, as far south as Lat. 30°. The proposed route for this vessel is as follows:—From North Saddle—let E.S.E. 4 E. 158 miles, 2nd E. 150 miles, 3rd N.N.W. 4 W. 150 miles, 4th W.N.W. 150 miles, 5th S.E. by S. 150 miles, 6th W. 4 S. 170 miles to North Saddle.

As the *Courier* of 8th was going to press a telegram was received announcing the safe arrival of the *Vittor Pisani* at Nagasaki.

An immense number of locusts visited Shanghai on the 7th. The fields in the neighbourhood of the Riffa Butte were almost covered with them. It is said that great damage to the growing crops has been caused by them.

(News.)

The British barque *Anglo-Norman*, Captain A. Davidson, left New York on the 30th March and arrived at Shanghai on the 4th inst. She reports that from the 31st March to the 3rd April she experienced heavy gales, and had her lower fore-top-sail and everything movable on deck carried away. After the gale, and when in Lat. 38° N., Long. 67° W., she fell in with the German brig *Johann* in a sinking condition, crew exhausted, and pumps disabled. She rescued her crew—eight in number. Then, on the 6th April, Lat. 85° N., Long. 45° W., she also rescued the crew—13 in number—of the German barque *Ada*, which was also in a sinking condition. On the following day she transferred both crews to the British steamer *Helos*, bound for New Orleans.

Captain Methven, of the P. & O. steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind*, records in the following terms an act of bravery performed by Mr. Brookes, the second officer, yesterday morning (7th), while the vessel was lying at anchor at Woosung:—"About ten a.m., a laser fell from the foreyard on to the awning and bounced overboard, first striking a stanchion with his thigh, and shin, which were cut, the injuries being sufficient to disable the leg. The man was also cut behind the ear. An alarm was given, but the laser did not come to the surface till he was abreast of the mizen-mast, and the spring tides being still on he was swept rapidly astern. A life-buoy was thrown, but the poor fellow was in a heap, unable to make an effort to swim, and was settling down again. As he was swept past the taffrail, Mr. Brookes made a full spring and took the water close to the spot where the man had disappeared, felt him with his foot, and let himself sink until he could clutch him. All this took some time, and several seconds had elapsed before Mr. Brookes came to the surface. The tug was hanging on astern, and those on board threw a rope, which Mr. Brookes caught and hung on to, at the same time holding tenaciously to the laser with the other hand—the poor fellow being still below water. There was some difficulty in getting them hauled on board the tug, but Mr. Brookes insisted on the laser being taken in first. Mr. Brookes' act was as prompt as it was gallant, the tide was running dangerously strong, the laser was stunned and disabled—an instant later, and he must have been drowned. Altogether it was a well done. We should think this is an act worthy of being brought to the notice of the Royal Humane Society.

The unfortunate laser who fell from the fore-yard of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, and was so gallantly rescued from the river by Mr. Brookes, the second officer of the above-named vessel, died on Tuesday night from the effects of the injuries he received by his fall from aloft.

We hear that about twelve o'clock on Monday night last, a cowardly assault and robbery were perpetrated by Chinese on a foreigner in the Broadway—Hongkong, nearly opposite the Ningpo Wharf. The sufferer, said to be a well-known coasting captain, was proceeding in a jinriksha to go on board a steamer just about to start on her voyage south, when he was set upon by some half-dozen Chinese, who stripped him of all his upper clothing and made off with it, of course with the contents of his pockets. Before he could well recover himself, another gang, or, more probably, some of the thieves, seized the unfortunate skipper again and mauled him very severely. Resistance was useless, and the vagabonds got clear off. The steamer being just about to sail, he was obliged to go on board in the sorry attire left to him, having to proceed to Swatow to fetch a steamer from that port to Shanghai. The details, so far as above given, have been obtained in a somewhat round-about way from a Chinese woman; but our informant says there is no doubt of the facts, and the Police "will be put on the alert" on the return of the victim to Shanghai.

It is satisfactory to know that the Municipal Police have at last made a successful raid on the native gambling house known as Low-ke-chong, behind the Toilet Club, in the Nanking Road. We hear that on Sunday night about twenty policemen surprised the gamblers and succeeded in capturing forty-seven, all of

whom are now in custody and are, we believe, to be brought before the Mixed Court to-day.—We are glad to find that the Police have at last awakened to the necessity of stopping the public nuisance so long endured by the existence of this place in the heart of the Settlement and so close to the Nanking Road. It has been known as a gambling den, and worse, if possible, for years past; and while a few matcheds in Hongkong and gambling houses of no note in other parts of the Settlement have been "raided," this truly iniquitous place has gone on openly and unmolested. It has been the nightly resort of houseboys, mafios, barbers employed by foreigners at their homes, and other classes of natives; and afforded opportunities for the disposal of plunder of which several instances are pretty well known. However, the net has been at length cast, and the haul not a bad one—though it is asserted that upwards of a hundred persons were within the walls when the Police broke in. It is to be hoped that due punishment will be meted out at the Mixed Court to-day to all concerned, especially to the "managers," if they have been caught. Previous punishments inflicted for similar, but not such glaring offences, are not of course yet forgotten, as the Police records can show.

THE SWATOW OPIUM GUILD.

"Trader" thus writes to the *North-China Daily News* on the above subject, under date Shanghai 6th Aug.:—"It is said that a very important case has been instituted by certain foreigners against the Swatow Opium Guild to recover damages for injury caused by their combining together for the purpose of monopolising the opium trade in the hands of the Guild and otherwise setting aside the Treaties. The parties to the suit have undeniable proofs of this barefaced action going on in our midst, and it will be interesting to know if the native authorities intend giving any assistance in regard to holding a superior Court for the necessary enquiry. In any case, the whole of the members of this Guild, numbering it is said about forty Swatow men, will probably have to appear shortly before a Mixed Court. We are glad to hear that the case has been taken up with great spirit by the British Consular officials, and considering its importance to trade this is as it should be. It is further remarked among the Chinese that the native authorities of this province, knowing that these men have held the trade in their own hands for the past nine months as far as some ports are concerned (Chinkiang in particular), have suggested the desirability of the Guild raising £12,000 for the Shanai Famine Fund! This 5 per cent is offered as a means of doing this—a kind of tax in fact—but the only difficulty in raising the money is that the Swatow men say that foreigners in some cases would get the sale of opium at the Outports, and therefore before it can be done they must absolutely have the sole control of the trade! If they achieve this, the Guild would not mind if they had to pay £15, 10 or 20 per cent, as they could charge it on their sales. Some of the importers would gladly make this an affair for the Chamber of Commerce, but as I have said above, other steps have been taken. In a case of this sort, it is very necessary every house should make a bold stand, and all ship together. Unity of action is the only word for it. Copy the Chinese in this respect. If the famine-stricken people of Shensi only got this assistance in earnest, perhaps the scheme would be laudable, if not exactly legal; but this is doubtful. In any case the impost would still be continued as a tax; and, like *lekin*, would be kept up to be hereafter used in the further upsetting of Treaties. The mercantile community should render all the help possible in this important matter.

CHINA, JAPAN AND THE LOOCHOO ISLANDS.

(N. C. Daily News.)

At the present moment it is understood that difficulties of a somewhat grave nature have arisen between China and Japan, and that diplomatic relations between the two countries are somewhat strained. The cause of quarrel between the two is one which hardly recommends itself to a European diplomatist accustomed to accept hard facts rather than theory in territorial disputes, yet it is nevertheless none the less grave in the eyes of the Chinese Government, which still believes in its divine right over all territory which at any time acknowledged its suzerainty however slight, and is as consistent an upholder of the doctrine of *non propter nos et nos* as the Bishop of Rome himself. We have watched the persistent way in which the Government at Peking urged on, against all external advice, the advance of the troops in Eastern Turkestan to the capture of Kashgar, and the subsequent embroilment with Russia; and have also noticed the persistence with which the power of Chinese dominion in Tibet is maintained, and the absurd jealousy which has caused the entire of that country to be closed sealed to intercourse with the outside world. We have also remarked the peculiar relations existing between the King of Burmah and his liege in Peking, but in all these cases some show of internal administration has been made, and the countries concerned have from time to time obeyed the dictation of their powerful chief, or have had their internal administration more or less controlled by resident Chinese officials. The relations of China with the Loochoos have, however, never partaken of this substantive nature, yet, consistently, they are at the bottom of the present misunderstanding. For centuries Loochoo had been ruled by a branch of the Imperial family of Japan, but towards the end of the fourteenth century, a new line of princes having succeeded to the throne, the first of them, Zaito (Kak-fu), sent an embassy and presents to Hung wa, first Emperor of the Ming. The ruler-ship of the country was contested by various pretenders, and probably to strengthen his claim and gain a sort of exotic title, one of these named Bu-zei (Hu-ning) sent to China and received investiture from Yung-loh in the year 1400. From that time it became a custom to seek this acknowledgment, the more especially as it afforded the opportunity of sending over one or more vessels to China, and obtaining from the latter country, in addition to Imperial presents, the only articles of foreign commerce used in the islands. When subsequently, early in the seventeenth century, Loochoo fell under the actual control of the Satsuma princes, themselves feudal lords under the Mikado, the custom of sending the Embassy was not interfered with on account of the benefits accruing from the occasion it offered for intercourse,

which but for this opportunity would have been impossible, especially after the closure of Japan to foreign trade. The native princes were permitted to exercise nominal rule, but taxes were regularly paid to the Prince of Satsuma, and the latter kept a number of officials in the islands, whose control over the Government was real and effective. On the other hand, we have it on the authority of Dr. Williams (Journal, N.C.B.R.A.S., vol. III., p. 81-88), that no protection or aid was ever granted to the rulers of Loochoo either against internal rebels or foreign foes, while the Emperor on his part required no service, collected no revenue, gave no orders to local officials, and left entirely to the Loochooan princes the time of forwarding embassies and the nature of the presents they chose to remit. So matters continued till lately, when the feudal rights of the Japanese princes having been extinguished, the relations formerly existing between Satsuma and Loochoo came to be administered by the Mikado. Very soon the islanders felt that the centralised Government at Tokio, which had assumed the internal administration of the fiefs of the Daimios, was not likely to leave to them, much longer their state of quasi-independence. The visits of the ships to Fankien became to assume a political aspect, and it was evident that the officials sent were desirous of drawing nearer the relations of China with Loochoo, in the hope of being thereby enabled to plead the suzerainty of China against Japanese encroachments. For some time, notwithstanding that these coquettings of the Loochooan with China were distasteful to the new Empire, the Mikado's advisers abstained from direct interference; but the embargo in Formosa led them finally to forbid them, and it was understood that the settlement of that question included the withdrawal of China from and claim to suzerainty over the islands. A short time since, the prince of Loochoo was finally deposed, and the complete administration of the islands undertaken by Japan. That such a step was popular in the highest degree there is no doubt, and the Loochooan have sought to evade the Japanese commands to discontinue their presents to China. On the other hand, the Chinese Government has held out inducements to the islanders to continue them, and has thus placed itself in a somewhat undignified attitude towards Japan. The latter has not unreasonably protested, and has been met by pretensions on the part of China of a suzerainty over the islands, and the Chinese have gone the length of threatening to assert their rights by force, if necessary. Reviewing the circumstances of the case and the former connexion between the two, the Japanese have replied that the suzerainty pretended was never effective, and have threatened on their side to lay claims to Formosa, over portions of which they have at various periods exercised a more or less effective control. The quarrel, it will be readily seen, is sentimental rather than real, but sentimental quarrels are apt to be the most dangerous and most difficult to bring within the limits of reason, and the present is no exception to the rule.

Recent American papers report a case of catalepsy in the human eye having been cured by the application of electricity. A Dr. William B. Nefel, of New York, subjected the patient—an old lady 63 years of age—with incipient catalepsy—to repeated applications of electricity in the neighbourhood of the diseased eye, with the result that the catalepsy has been entirely dissipated.

The *Ledlad*, a Madrid newspaper, reports that the Alhambra is in imminent danger of destruction. It states that during the last days of May the hill upon which this choicest relic of Moorish art stands showed signs of an approaching landslide, and since then the appearances of collapse on a colossal scale have increased. The Alcazaba also, a splendid and extensive pile, lying at the foot of the hill, is in great danger of being involved in the catastrophe.

The London Standard gives the following as the annual allowances to the Khedive and the members of his family:—To His Highness the Khedive, £100,000; the princess mother, \$54,000; Churuf Hanem, first wife, £20,000; Djanary Hanem, second wife, £20,000; Djohmet Asad Hanem, third wife, £20,000; Chokk Noor Hanem, fourth wife, £5,000; Thawida Hanem, (Mrs. Mansour Pacha), £25,000; Prince Tewfik Pacha, £20,000; Prince Hassan Pacha, £20,000; Prince Hassan Pacha, £20,000; Prince Ibrahim Pacha (one), £18,000; Prince Mahmoud Bey, £12,000; Djemileh Hanem (Mrs. Ahmed Bey), £10,000; Prince Fad Bey, £8,000; Eminah and Nemet Hanem, £8,000; total, £360,000 (£1,800,000).

At the fifty-first meeting of German Naturalists, in Cassel, Dr. Wied-meister made some remarks on the connection between heart-disease and mental diseases. Practitioners who are not exclusively psychologists are much inclined to consider cardiac affections as one of the causes of madness, whilst psychologists are of a totally different opinion. If his memory did not fail him, Wied-meister had found, in making post mortem examinations of lunatics, that in 1 per cent. of the cases there was disease of the heart. Witkowski had found this in more than 7 per cent. and Karrer, of Erlangen, in 30 per cent. Wied-meister found some more definite numbers, he had for some years past carefully measured the hearts of lunatics, especially the left ventricle, and had found that in 75 per cent. of the cases there was thickening of the wall of the left ventricle, and that the latter was hypertrophied.—British Medical Journal.

The ventilation of ships has of late years been attracting considerable attention, the more so because of the rapidly increasing ocean travel. Many plans for ventilating ships have been devised and tried, few of them with success, on account of the obvious difficulties to be overcome. A recently perfected apparatus invented by a physician for the above purpose has just been examined by a Board of Government experts, who find that the principle upon which it is constructed is the only true method of securing perfect ventilation in ships. The apparatus is a copper cylinder attached to the ship's rudder, extending seven feet below and five feet above the water line. It is fitted up with two sets of valves opening into pipes running to all parts of the ship. These valves are so arranged that the motion of the vessel in rising and falling with the waves pumps the foul air out of the ship. There is one objection, however, urged against the apparatus. It is thought that in the tropics, where the water is calm and where ventilation is most needed, it may fall to work, but a test will probably open a way to overcoming this difficulty.—Baltimore Sun.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

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THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF TOKYO, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 18th August, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

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Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., the 17th August. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 4, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSAILLES.

ALSO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. ANADYR, Commandant DE BOISSERIE, BARON, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 18th August, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, August 6, 1879.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

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Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 31st August. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN Passage Tickets. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879.

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Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

Information.

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J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

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Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works. 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works. 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office. 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office. 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier. 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Albay	5 h	F. Ashton	Brit. str.	366	Aug. 10	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Amoy, &c.	at daylight
Arratoon Apcar	5 c	Macclavish	Brit. str.	1392	July 31	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Bombay	2 h	.....	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	K'wok Acheong	.....	.....
Churruca	5 h	Abasco	Span. str.	387	Aug. 10	Remedios & Co.	Manila	To-morrow
City of Tokio	5 c	Masry	Amer. str.	5079	July 29	P. M. S. S. Co.	Y'ham & S. F. class	18th inst.
Danube	5 c	Clanchy	Brit. str.	561	Aug. 8	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	16th inst.
Fame	5 h	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	Aug. 13	E. K. & W'poo Dook Co.	.....	Tug Flying
Fuyew	4 h	Croas	Chl. str.	920	Aug. 13	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Mayra	5 h	Butcher	Brit. str.	1427	July 31	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Namoa	5 h	Westoby	Brit. str.	862	Aug. 8	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	5th inst.
Ningpo	4 c	Oas	Brit. str.	761	Aug. 12	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Norna	3 h	Love	Brit. str.	606	May 31	K'wok Acheong	.....	.....
Olympia	3 c	Nagel	Ger. str.	783	Aug. 8	Ah Yon	Saigon	15th inst.
Pacific	1 h	Hornshelm	Ger. str.	69	July 29	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
Sea Gull	8 h	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	.....	.....
Wahl	5 c	Hunter	Brit. str.	265	Aug. 9	Landstein & Co.	.....	.....
Zephyr	4 h	Heuer	Brit. str.	.....	.....	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Sailing Vessels								
Adam H. Simpson	7 h	Oall, Jr.	Amer. sh.	1524	Aug. 4	Order	.....	.....
Advance	2 c	Spencer	Slam. bge.	336	Aug. 9	Chinese	.....	.....
Adelaide Norris	5 c	Woodward	Amer. bge.	719	Aug. 11	Adamson, Bell & Co.	.....	.....
Agnes Muir	5 h	Low	Brit. sh.	851	July 25	Meyer & Co.	.....	.....
Alce O. Dickerman	4 h	Bryant	Amer. sh.	501	July 11	Russell & Co.	Honolulu	Wanchai P.
Ann Adamson	4 h	Robertson	Brit. bge.	464	June 26	K'wong Him Woo	.....	.....
Antioch	7 c	Weeks	Amer. bge.	646	Aug. 7	L. Mallory	.....	.....
Bonita	2 h	Steir	Ger. sh. so.	341	Aug. 9	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Tientsin	.....
Bua Cao	1 c	Lange	Slam. bge.	638	Aug. 4	Chinese	Colonies	.....
Candace	5 h	Candler	Brit. sh. so.	263	July 5	Chinese	New York	.....
Chasca	4 h	Washburn	Amer. bge.	638	June 19	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Chocola	4 h	Kennett	Brit. bge.	284	July 21	Rozario & Co.	.....	.....
Edward Barrow	4 c	Rich	Brit. bge.	958	June 26	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	.....
Emil Julius	5 h	Jurgensen	Ger. bge.	501	July 18	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Floral Star	7 h	Davison	Brit. sh. so.	244	July 30	Adamson, Bell & Co.	.....	.....
Fred. P. Litchfield	4 h	Spalding	Amer. bge.	1038	July 11	Russell & Co.	New York	.....
Gylding	3 h	Winther	Dan. bg.	240	Aug. 8	Chinese	.....	.....
Hazel Holme	3 h	Millican	Brit. bge.	405	Aug. 7	Adamson, Bell & Co.	.....	.....
Hermann	2 h	Schmidt	Ger. bge.	444	Aug. 7	Wieser & Co.	.....	.....
Highlander	4 h	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.	.....	.....
Hopewell	7 h	Langlois	Brit. bge.	578	July 10	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Nagasaki	.....
J. A. Borland	8 c	Kent	Amer. bge.	670	July 26	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
John A. Briggs	8 c	Randall	Amer. sh.	2110	July 21	Messageries Maritimes	.....	.....
Marquis of Argyll	3 c	McKeon	Brit. bge.	590	June 11	Rozario & Co.	Quinhon	.....
Monte Rosa	7 c	Carter	Amer. sh.	1315	June 15	Vogel & Co.	New York	.....
P. Fitzpatrick	3 h	Phelan	Amer. bge.	582	July 31	Chinese	.....	.....
Prosperity	2 c	Hoff	Slam. bge.	476	Aug. 12	Chinese	.....	.....
Race Horse	2 h	Stehmeyer	Slam. bge.	387	Aug. 7	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
Rideman	3 h	.....	Brit. bge.	740	June 19	Order	.....	.....
Sumatra	3 h	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Tai Lee	8 h	Steir	Ger. bge.	255	Aug. 10	Meyer & Co.	Chefoo	Cleared
Vigilant	4 c	Ross	Amer. sh.	1890	June 11	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	.....
WHAMPOA								
Courier	Porte	.....	Feh. bge.	346	Aug. 12	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Hermine	Greer	.....	Ger. bge.	350	Aug. 10	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	.....	.....
Iphigenia	Meyen	.....	Ger. bge.	.....	June 30	Captain	Honolulu	.....
Victory	Whiting	.....	Brit. bg.	255	Aug. 2	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Tientsin	.....
CANTON								
Amoy	Drawes	.....	Brit. str.	814	Aug. 13	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	.....